

NEE

Shall scarce afford, for *neeful* hours of rest,
A single house to their benighted guest. *Addison on Italy.*
NEEDFULLY, *adv.* [from *neeful*.] Necessarily.

They who
Dare for these poems, yet both ask and read,
And like them too; must *neefully*, tho' few,
Be of the best. *Ben. Johnson.*

NEEDFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *neeful*.] Necessity.
NEEDILY, *adv.* [from *neefly*.] In poverty; poorly.
NEEDINESS, *n. f.* [from *neefy*.] Want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reasons to persuade; to use them
all at once, weaketh them. For it argueth a *neefiness*
in every of the reasons, as if one did not trust to any of them,
but fled from one to another. *Bacon.*

NEEDLE, *n. f.* [næb], Saxon.]
1. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and
perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing.
For him you waste in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden.*

2. The small steel bar which in the mariners compass stands
regularly north and south.
The use of the loadstone, and the mariners *needle* was not
then known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

NEEDLE-FISH, *n. f.* [needle and fish.] A kind of sea-fish.
One rhomboidal bony scale of the *needle-fish*. *Warton.*

NEEDLEFUL, *n. f.* [needle and full.] As much thread as is
generally put at one time in the needle.

NEEDLER, *n. f.* [from *needle*.] He who makes
NEEDLEMAKER, *n. f.* [needle and maker.]
NEEDLEWORK, *n. f.* [needle and work.]

1. The business of a sempstress.
2. Embroidery by the needle.
In *needlework* and embroideries, it is more pleasing to
have a lively work upon a lightsome ground, than a dark
and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. *Bacon.*

In a curious brede of *needlework*, one colour falls away
by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we
see the variety without being able to distinguish the total va-
nishing of the one from the first appearance of the other.
Addison's Ess. on the Georgicks.

NEEDLESLY, *adv.* [from *needle*.] Unnecessarily; without
need.
We render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *need-*
lessly advance orthography into a troublesome art. *Holder.*

NEEDLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *needless*.] Unnecessariness.
To explain any of St. Paul's Epistles, after so great a
train of expositors, might seem censurable for its *needlessness*,
did not the daily examples of pious and learned men justify
it. *Locke's Ess. on St. Paul's Epistles.*

NEEDLESS, *adj.* [from *need*.]
1. Unnecessary; not requisite.
Their exception against *causness*, as if that did nourish
ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needless* jealousy. *Hook.*

This sudden stab of rancour I misdoubt;
Pray God, I say, I prove a *needless* coward. *Sha. R. III.*
Would not these be great and *needless* abatements of their
happines, if it were confined within the compass of this
life only? *Atterbury.*

2. Not wanting; out of use.
For his weeping in the *needless* stream,
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament,
As worldings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Sha. As you Like it.*

NEEDMINT, *n. f.* [from *need*.] Something necessary,
Behind
His scrip did hang, in which his *needmints* he did bind.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.

NEEDS, *adv.* [neber, Saxon, unwilling.] Necessarily; by
compulsion; indispensably.
The general and perpetual voice of men is as the sentence
of God himself; for that which all men have at all times
learned, nature herself must *needs* have taught. *Hooker.*

God must *needs* have done the thing which they imagine
was to be done. *Hooker, b. iii.*
I must *needs* after him, madam, with my letter. *Sha.*
Another being elected and his ambassadors returned, he
would *needs* know the cause of his repulse in that competition.
Darvies on Ireland.

I perceive
Thy mortal fight to fail: objects divine
Must *needs* impair, and weary human sense. *Milt. P. L.*
To say the principles of nature must *needs* be such as our
philosophy makes them, is to fet bounds to omnipotence.
Glanville, Scep. c. 25.

I have affairs below,
Which I must *needs* dispatch before I go. *Dryden.*

NEEDY, *adj.* [from *need*.] Poor; necessitous; distressed by
poverty.
Their gates to all were open evermore,
And one fat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. *Fa. 2.*

— In his *needy* shop a tortoise hung,

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An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
The poor and *needy* praise thy name. *Pf. lxxiv. 21.*
We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, flimsy
at the longest, and unquiet at the best. *Temple.*

Nuptials of form, of interest, or of state,
Thou seeds of pride are fruitful in debate:
Let happy men for gen'rous love declare,
And chide the *needy* virgin, chaste and fair. *Grave.*

To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties
that fall in our way every day. *Addison's Spect. N.º 93.*

NE'ER, [for *never*.]
It appears I am no horse,
That I can argue and discourse;
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

To **NE'ESS**, *v. n.* [*nisse*, Danish; *nissen*, Dutch.] To *neec*,
to discharge flatulencies by the nose. Retained in Scotland.
He went up and stretched himself upon him; and the
child *neef* seven times, and opened his eyes. *2 Kings iv. 35.*

By his *neefings* a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the
eye-lids of the morning. *Job xli. 18.*

NE'FF, *n. f.* [old French, from *nave*.] The body of a church.
The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the
most handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in Italy.
The long *nef* consists of a row of five cupolas, the cross
one has on each side a single cupola deeper than the others.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

NEFA'RIOUS, *adj.* [*nefarious*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable.
The most *nefarious* bastards, are they whom the law styles
incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants
and descendants, and between collateral, as far as the di-
vine prohibition extends. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NEGATION, *n. f.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negation*, Fr.]
1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation.
Chance properly signifies, that all events called casual,
among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally pro-
duced according to the determinate figures, textures, and
motions of those bodies, with this only *negation*, that those
inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations.
Bentley.

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay, for
whatsoever is more than these is fin. *Rogers, Sermon 9.*

2. Description by negative.
Negation is the absence of that which does not naturally be-
long to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, ob-
ligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say
a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watt's Logic.*

NE'GATIVE, *adj.* [*negativus*, Fr. *negativus*, Latin.]
1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.
2. Implying only the absence of something.
There is another way of denying Christ with our mouths,
which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and con-
fess him. *South's Sermons.*

Consider the necessary connection that is between the *ne-*
gative and positive part of our duty. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.
Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they
are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using
my reason with a good conscience. *King Charles.*

NE'GATIVE, *n. f.*
1. A proposition by which something is denied.
Of *negatives* we have far the least certainty; and they
are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved.
Tillotson, Sermon 1.

2. A particle of denial; as, *not*.
A purer substance is defin'd,
But by an heap of *negatives* combin'd;
Ask what a spirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland's Poem.*

NE'GATIVELY, *adv.* [from *negative*.]
1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.
When I asked him whether he had not drunk at all? he
answered *negatively*. *Boyle.*

2. In form of speech implying the absence of something.
The fathers draw arguments from the Scripture *negatively*
in reproof of that which is evil; Scriptures teach it not,
avoid it therefore. *Hooker, b. ii.*

I shall shew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*,
by shewing wherein it does not consist; and positively, by
shewing wherein it does. *Smith's Sermon.*

To **NE'GLECT**, *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]
1. To omit by carelessness.
If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church. *Mat. xviii. 17.*

2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.
3. To postpone.
I have been long a sleeper; but I trust
My absence doth *neglect* no great design,
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Sha.*

NE'GLECT, *n. f.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]
1. Instance of inattention.
2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention. I have

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I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late, which I have
rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very
pretence or purpose of unkindness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Negligence; frequency of neglect.
Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions
Remote in time, like objects
Remote in place, are not beheld at half their greatness. *Denham.*

4. State of being unregarded.
Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honours let my herse be deck'd,
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

NEGLE'CTER, *n. f.* [from *neglect*.] One who neglects.
GLE'CTFUL, *adj.* [*neglect* and *full*.]
NE'GLECTS; careles; inattentive.

Moral ideas not offering themselves to the senses, but be-
ing to be framed to the understanding, people are *neglectful*
of a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet
they were not entirely *neglectful* of it. *Arbutnot on Cairns.*

2. Treating with indifference.
If the father cares them when they do well, shew a cold
and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will
make them sensible of the difference. *Locke on Education.*

NEGLE'CTION, *n. f.* [from *neglect*.] The state of being ne-
glectful.
NEGLE'CTFULLY, *adv.* [from *neglectful*.] With heedless in-
attention; careles indifference.

Sleeping *neglectful* doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror. *Shakespeare.*

NEGLE'CTIVE, *adj.* [from *neglect*.] Inattentive, or regardless of.
I wanted not probabilities sufficient to raise jealousies in
any king's heart, not wholly stupid, and *neglective* of the
publick peace. *King Charles.*

NE'GLIGENCE, *n. f.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Latin.]
1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.
2. Instance of neglect.

She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to th' advantage, I being here, took't up. *Shakespeare.*

NE'GLIGENT, *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Latin.]
1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive.
My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath chosen
you to stand before him. *2 Chron. xxix. 11.*

2. Careless of any particular.
We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Bar. i. 19.*

3. Scornfully regardless.
Let stubborn pride possess thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With ev'ry muse to grace thy song,
May'st thou despise a poet's name. *Swift's Miscel.*

NE'GLIGENTLY, *adv.* [from *negligent*.]
1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness.
Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination;
and whereas some of the ancients have said that their mo-
tion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is
negligently observed; for ants go right forwards to their hills,
and bees know the way to their hives. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their fame.
In both our English genius is express'd,
Lofty and bold, but *negligently* dress'd. *Waller.*

In comely figure rang'd my jewels shone,
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*

2. With scornful inattention.
To **NEGOTIATE**, *v. n.* [*negotior*, French; from *negotium*, La-
tin.] To have intercourse of business, to traffick; to treat.
Have you any commission from your lord to *negotiate* with
my face? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

She was a busy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdraw-
ing chamber had the fortunate conspiracy for the king against
king Richard been hatched. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

It is a common error in *negotiating*; whereas men have
many reasons to persuade, they strive to use them all at once,
which weakeneth them. *Dixon.*

A steward to embezzle those goods he undertakes to ma-
nage; an ambassador to betray his prince for whom he should
negotiate; are crimes that double their malignity from the
quality of the actors. *Decay of Piety.*

I can discover none of these frequent intercourses and ne-
gotiations, unless that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar.
Atterbury.

NEGOTIATION, *n. f.* [*negotiation*, Fr. from *negotior*.] Treaty
of business.
Oil is slow, smooth, and solid; so are Spaniards observed to
be in their motion: Though it be a question yet unresolved,
whether their affected gravity and slowness in their *negotia-*
tions have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *Haw.*

NEGOTIATOR, *n. f.* [*negotiator*, Fr. from *negotior*.] One em-
ployed to treat with others.
Those who have defended the proceedings of our *nego-*
tiators at Gertruydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in

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endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but
say nothing to justify those demands. *Swift.*

NEGOTIATING, *adj.* [from *negotiate*.] Employed in negotia-
tion.
NE'GRO, *n. f.* [Spanish; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoore.

Negres transplanted into cold and stegmatic habitations;
continue their hue in themselves and their generations. *Brown.*

NEIF, *n. f.* [*neif*, Islandick; *neif*, Scottish.] Fift.
Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV. p. ii.*

To **NEIGH**, *v. n.* [huagan, Saxon; *negeu*, Dutch.] To utter
the voice of a horse or mare.
Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud. *Shakespeare.*

They were as fed horses, every one *neighed*. *Jer. v. 8.*
Run up the ridges of the rocks amain;
And with shrill *neighings* fill the neighbouring plain. *Dry.*

The gen'rous horse, that nobly wild,
Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*

NEIGH, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horse.
It is the prince of palreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding
of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Shakespeare.*

NEIGHBOUR, *n. f.* [neighbour, Saxon.]
1. One who lives near to another.
He sent such an addition of foot, as he could draw out
of Oxford and the *neighbour* garrisons. *Clarendon.*

2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of ci-
vility.
Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourselves? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Any thing next or near.
This man shall set me packing;
I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room. *Shakespeare.*

4. Intimate; confidant.
The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels. *Shakespeare.*

5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and there-
fore entitled to good offices.
The Gospel allows no such term as a stranger; makes
every man my *neighbour*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

To **NEIGHBOUR**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjoin to; to confine on.
The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

Give me thy hand,
Be pilot to me, and thy places shall
Still *neighbour* mine. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

These grow on the leisurely ascending hills that *neighbour*
the shore. *Sandy's Journey.*

Things nigh equivalent and *neighbouring* value,
By lot are parted. *Anon.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to.
That being of so young days brought up with him,
And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and 'haviour. *Shakespeare.*

NEIGHBOURHOOD, *n. f.* [from *neighbour*.]
1. Place adjoining.
I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,
But flew in all the haste of love to find thee. *Add. Cato.*

2. State of being near each other.
Consider several states in a *neighbourhood*; in order to pre-
serve peace between these states, it is necessary they should
be formed into a balance. *Swift.*

3. Those that live within reach of communication.
NEIGHBOURLY, *adj.* [from *neighbour*.] Becoming a neigh-
bour; kind; civil.
The Scottish lord, hath a *neighbourly* charity in him; for
he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore
he would pay when he was able. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*

He steals away my customers; twelve he has under bonds
never to return; judge you if this be *neighbourly* dealing.
Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.

NEIGHBOURLY, *adv.* [from *neighbour*.] With social civility.
NEITHER, *conjunct.* [napdeu, Saxon, *ne either*.]
1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a ne-
gative sentence, and answered by *nor*.
Fight *neither* with small *nor* great, save only with the
king. *1 Kings xxii. 31.*

2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibi-
tion to any sentence.
Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it. *Gen. iii. 3.*

3. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative;
and often, though not very grammatically, yet emphatically,
after another negative.
If it be thought that it is the greatness of distance, where-
by the sound cannot be heard; we see that lightnings and
cometations, near at hand, yield no found *neither*. *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought
innate, 'till they come to the use of reason, nor then *neither*.
Locke.

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